# Gazette of the United States, & Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

NUMBER 1352.] SATURDAY EVENING, JANUARY 7, 1797. [VOLUME XI.


## For Sale,

By George Deschamps, No. 91,
*NORTH SIXTH-STREET,*

Nova-Scotia Prime Salmon, in barrels and half barrels
Ditto Herring and Mackarel.
Smoaked Herring in barrels and kegs
Ditto Salmon, by the dozen or single one
Dry Codfish, from one to fifty kentals
Fine and coarse Salt
Nova-Scotia and French Plaster of Paris, in the stone and ground, for manure and stucco-work

December 1. 5tf

## The Elephant,

Now exhibited, was bought for Ten Thousand Dollars.

He is 3 years old, 6 feet high, growing to 18 feet.

He eats 150 weight a-day, and drinks a barrel of water; he has drank some days forty bottles of porter, drawing the corks with his trunk.

He is perfectly inoffensive; travels loose, at the rate of five miles an hour, and is the greatest curiosity ever brought to this Continent.

He is to be seen 'till the 15th of January, in Market-street between Third and Fourth-streets, at a quarter of a dollar, that every one may see him—after which time the former price of half a dollar will be resumed.

He will leave Philadelphia as soon as the weather will permit.

December 31 d

## WANTED;

A *MECHANIC*, to erect Spinning and Weaving Machines by water, such as are used at my manufactory—Apply to JAMES DAVENPORT,
No. 401, North Front-street.

N. B. None need apply but a complete mechanic, and a man of stability.

*Globe Mill, December 29*, 1796. §

## THE SUBSCRIBER

WISHES to ascertain, whether a certain EDWARD NEVILL, by trade a Stone-Cutter, or Brick-Layer, who quitted Ireland in 1783, or 1784, and came into this Country, ('tis supposed to Philadelphia) about four years since, be living or dead. As this intelligence is of the highest importance, it will be thankfully received, by GEO. DAVIS,
No. 313, High-street

December 31. w&f 1m

## Elegant Brussels & Turkey Carpeting,

For sale by George Dobson, No. 25, South Third-street.

December 15. dtf

## FOR SALE,

*The fast-sailing schooner ORION;*

Seventy tons burthen; fifteen months old; her frame is of the best of white oak: she is a faithful built vessel, handsomely finished off and well found in every particular; is ready to receive a cargo on board, and can be put to sea without any expence on her hull, sails or rigging: she stows six hundred barrels; has a handsome cabin and steerage, and a half deck which will stow from seventy-five to eighty barrels; has been newly caulked, graved and painted. For terms apply to BENJAMIN RHODES,

At No. 170, corner of Market and Fifth-streets,

Or to the Captain on board said schooner at Messrs. Willis and Yardsley's wharf, adjoining Chesnut-street wharf; where there is for sale

Excellent pickled Salmon in barrels, the best of American Mess Beef, and some very excellent Boston manufactured Chocolate.

December 26 §

## For Sligo and Killibegs,

*The American Ship NANCY,*
Cuthbert Riggs, master.

Will sail with all convenient speed. For freight or passage apply to

William Bell;

Who has for sale,
4 Trunks Printed Cottons, well assorted
3 Bales Irish Flannels, and 2 boxes Linens
25 Pipes Brandy
Madeira Wine; Indigo. Russia Matts.
Also,
A few barrels Prime IRISH BEEF, PORK, OATMEAL, &c.

November 11, 1796. mwftf

## FOR SALE,

*THE SHIP MARY,*
SAMUEL PARKER, MASTER,

Two hundred tons burthen. Apply to JOSEPH ANTHONY, & Co.

If the MARY is not sold in a few days, she will take freight for Hamburg. Apply as above.

October 31. d

## For Sale, or Charter,

The Ship *DIANA*,
SAMUEL PILE, Master,

Burthen 205 47-95 tons register, built in Philadelphia in the year 1792, of live oak and red cedar, and was sheathed 13 months ago, she has just had a compleat out-fit, and may be sent to sea at a very trifling expence.

For terms apply to
*Philip Nicklin & Co.*

*Who have for sale on board said vessel,*
27 casks of fine yellow paint.
9 boxes and 12 bundles of writing slates.
1 box ink stands and note presses.
14 bales of sail canvas.

*And on hand,*

Imperial, Hyson, and, Souchong } TEAS.
40,000 pieces Nankeens of the first quality.
19 tubs Quicksilver.
2 chests Bandanno handkerchiefs.
A few chests Manchester goods well assorted in Corduroys, thicksets, Ginghams, Muslinets, Dimities, &c.
3 boxes black sewing silk.
180 crates Queens ware well assorted.
10 tons sheet lead.
Nails assorted; flat and sharp points.
London Particular, London Market, New-York Market, } Madeira Wine in pipes and hogsheads.
40 pipes and 10 hogsheads Teneriffe wine.
8 tierces Snake Root.
230 logs Mahogany.

Nov. 7. tth&stf

*Imported from London & Liverpool,*
EARTHEN WARE, in crates and hogsheads, well assorted
Wine Bottles in hampers
Window Glass of all sizes
Two cases of stationary
One chest of yellow Jesuits Bark
Two cases of Roll Arnetta
A small consignment of Rose Blankets, Flannels, Baizes, Broad-cloths, Coatings, Plains, &c.
Paints of various colors.
Basket salt in hogsheads.

*Also on hand,*
Madeira wine, very old, in pipes, hogsheads and quarter casks
Holland gin in pipes, first quality
Anchors of different sizes
A few trunks of ladies French shoes assorted
Silk nankeen, &c.
Likewise an assortment of Dutch goods, consisting of Osnabergs, ticklenbergs, bed-ticks, stripes, checks.
Morlaix linen, platillas, ravens duck, Britannias, &c.
And for sale by the package only by

*Thomas & John Ketland.*
Walnut-street Wharf.

Nov. 15. eotf

## Philadelphia and Lancaster Turnpike Road Company.

A Meeting of the Stockholders for the Election of a President, Managers, and other officers, will be held at the Company's office on Monday the 9th Jan. next, at 10 o'clock.

By the Board.
WM. GOVETT, Sec'ry.

December 8, 1796. 1awtistJ.dtg.h

## Brokers Office, and COMMISSION STORE.

No. 63 South Third street, opposite the national new Bank.

SAMUEL M FRAUNCES and JOHN VAN REED, have entered into co-partnership, under the firm of FRAUNCES & VAN REED, in the business of Brokers, Conveyancers and Commission merchants. They buy and sell on commission every species of stock, notes of hand, bills of exchange, houses and lands, &c.

MONEY procured on deposits, &c. &c. all kinds of writings in the conveyancing line, done with neatness and dispatch; accounts adjusted, and books settled, in the most correct manner. Constant attendance will be given. They solicit a share of the public favor; they are determined to endeavour to deserve it.

N. B. The utmost secrecy observed.

SAMUEL M. FRAUNCES,
JOHN VAN REED.

Philad. August 27, 1796. m&wtf

## Lottery and Broker's Office,

*No. 64, South SECOND STREET.*

TICKETS in the Canal Lottery, No. 2, for sale—a Check Book for examination—and prizes paid in the late lottery.

Check Books kept for examination and registering, for the City of Washington, No. 2, and Patteson Lotteries, both of which are now drawing—information where tickets are to be had, and prizes exchanged for undrawn tickets. A complete list of all the prizes in the late New-Port Long-Wharf, Hotel and Public School Lottery, for examination.

The subscriber solicits the application of the public and his friends, who wish to purchase or sell Bank Stock, Certificates, Bills of Exchange or Notes, Houses, Lands, &c. or to obtain money on deposit of property.

*** Also Tickets in the Schuylkill Bridge Lottery for sale at Ten Dollers each, which will be drawn early in the Spring.

*Wm. Blackburn.*

Philadelphia, *August* 18, 1796. mth

## SALT PETRE.

A large quantity of Double-Refined Salt Petre for sale at No. 25, South Third-street.

November 5.

## A CARD.

*If Monsieur G H. SOHLE,*

Who left Bordeaux the 20th June last, and arrived at Boston about the middle of August, in the schooner Jane, is in Philadelphia, he is requested to call on Joseph Anthony & Co. No. 5, Chesnut-street, who will give him some information of importance.

December 24, 1796. §

## FASHIONABLE WAISTCOATING.

*GEORGE DOBSON, No. 25,*
SOUTH THIRD-STREET,
*Has received per the Diana, from London,*
Clouded and striped Spanish Swansdown
Clouded Erminats and Moleskins
Striped do. and do.
Figured Manillas
Scarlet figured Erminets
Printed Florinetts
Do. Cassinets and Cassimeres
Superfine printed Quiltings, newest patterns
Also, per different arrivals,
A large and general assortment of Dry Goods,
Suitable to the present and approaching season.

November 5. dtf

## FOR SALE,

About 1,600 acres of Land,

WELL situated, laying on and between Marsh and Beech Creeks, Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, in four separate Patents. For terms of sale apply to

Wm. Blackburn,
No. 64, South Second-street

October 31. mwstf

## FOR SALE,

At Whitesides' Tea Ware-House,
*No. 99, North Second Street.*

Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, } Fresh Teas. { Hyson Skin. Souchong, Bohea

Dec. 9. 3taw3m.

## INSURANCE COMPANY of the State of Pennsylvania.

THE Stockholders are hereby notified, that an election for thirteen Directors to serve for one year, will be held at the Company's Office, on Monday the [illegible] January next, at 11 o'clock.—And agreeably to the act of incorporation a statement of the affairs of the company, will then be laid before them.

SAMUEL W. FISHER, Sec'y.

Philadelphia, December 19, 1796. d t 9th Jan.

*Fresh Garden, Grass and Flower-Seeds, Roots, &c. &c.*

This day landing from the ship Eagle, captain Fosdick, from London,

And FOR SALE by
GOLDTHWAIT & MOORE,
Corner of Walnut and Second-streets,
*A most capital and extensive Assortment of*
GARDEN, GRASS and FLOWER-SEEDS, ROOTS, &c. &c.
Among which are,

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Five kinds | Asparagus | Three kinds | Cresses |
| Four | Berecole | Twelve | Onion |
| Twenty-five | Beans | Thirteen | Radish |
| Six | Beets | Fifteen | Turnip |
| Eleven | Brocoli | Fifteen | Peas |
| Twenty-six | Cabbage | Six | Savoy |
| Six | Carret | Four | Parsnip |
| Three | Cauliflower | Twenty-three | Melon |
| Five | Celery | Twenty-one | Lettuce |
| Ten | Cucumber | | |

Common and lemon Thyme
Curled leaf and sprigged Parsley
Pot Marygold, Pot Marjorum
Balm, Thyme, Mangel Wurtzel
Leek, Kail, Shallots
Rape Seed, Rye Grass, Saint Foin, Lucerne
Red and white Clover, Timothy, &c. &c.
With a curious collection of the most esteemed
FLOWER-SEEDS and ROOTS,
Being the most extensive ever imported into this city.
The above are from a capital Seedsman in London, and are warranted fresh and good.
Printed catalogues may be had by applying as above.

Dec. 17. dtf

## Just Landing,

*At South-street wharf, from on board the ship Sedgley, Captain Hodge, from St. Petersburg,*
The following Goods:

Russia Sail Duck, first quality.
Do. Sheeting do.
Do. Diaper.
Do. Huckaback.
Do. Crash.
Do. Mould Candles, 4, 5 and 6, to the lb. of the English size.
Do. White Candle Tallow.
Do. White Soap in small boxes.
Do. Cordage of fine yarn.
Ravens Duck.
Isinglass, 1st and 2nd sort.
Horse Hair uncurled.
Russia Bar Iron.
Do. Hoop Iron.
Do. Nail Rods.
10 Tons Oakum and Junk.
St. Petersburg Clean Hemp.

For Sale by
Philips, Cramond, & Co.

October 12. §

## Cheap French China.

THE subscribers finding it impossible to supply their store with any more China from France, the prices being too immoderate in the manufactories, give notice that they will sell at prime cost the remaining stock on hand, consisting of

Dessert Setts,
Tea-Table Setts
Separate Cups and Saucers
Groupes and Figures
Alabaster Vases
Looking Glasses, in gilt frames,
Besides India Japan'd Toilet Desks, Chairs, Tables and Quadrille Boxes. PASQUIER & Co.
No. 91, South Second-street.

December 5th, tts

## For Sale,

*By J. WARDER, PARKER & Co.*
An Invoice of Cordage,

Consisting of different sizes, from 12 inch cables down to rope of 2 inches, of different lengths: Imported in the ship Swift, from Hull, and entitled to drawback.

Sept. 27 dtf

## Women's Cloaks.

GEORGE DOBSON,
No. 25, South Third-street,

Has just received, per Eagle, Capt. Fosdick, via London, an assortment of

Scarlet, Drab, Purple and Pearl } Cloaks trimmed with fur and ermine.

December 15. §

## WM. HOLDERNESSE, No. 76,

*HIGH-STREET,*
Has received by the late arrivals,
*A Well Selected ASSORTMENT of*
Silk Mercery, Linen Drapery, and Haberdashery Goods,
Which he will sell, wholesale and retail, on the very lowest terms;
*Amongst which are*
Some elegant 4-4 and 7-8 Chintzes and Cottons, new patterns
Ditto Furniture ditto
Ditto Dimity
Tamboured, Book, and Jaconet Muslins
Ditto in Gold and Silver
Ditto Neckcloths, very fine
Mantuas of the first quality
Silk and Cotton Hosiery
Umbrellas of the first quality, assorted
Irish Linens, very fine, and Table Linens
Marseilles and Cotton Counterpanes
Rose Blankets assorted—&c. &c.

October 26. d

## Davis's Law Book Store,

No. 313, HIGH-STREET.

GEORGE DAVIS announces to his professional friends, and the Gentlemen of the Law, generally, through the Union, that his late importation of BOOKS is now arranged, and ready for Sale, from a single volume to an entire library, without any advance upon his former exceeding low prices, which for several years past have in so distinguished a manner recommended them to notice.

Printed Catalogues combining the most extensive collection of the latest English and Irish Editions ever imported into this country, are published, and will be delivered gratis on application.

Orders addressed to G. D. in writing from any distance shall be punctually attended to.

A number of TRUNKS for Sale.

ALSO, TO BE LET,
A convenient LOFT, near Market Street Wharf.

ov8. tu&f3m

## The LYCEUM, for free Debate,

*In the College-Hall.*

On Wednesday Evening next the 11th January, 1797, the following question will be debated.

(The Chair to be taken at seven o'clock.)

"Is the traffic in and holding of slaves consistent with "humanity, morality, liberty, or policy? or disgraceful "to any nation that sanctions or tolerates it."

☞ The question of last Wednesday on the establishment of a National University, was debated by a numerous and respectable company, and decided in the negative; only five in the affirmative.

The Trustees of the University have been pleased to favor this institution with the use of the College-Hall; and Mr. FENNELL in the same liberal spirit, giving the use of the accommodations provided for his Lectures; the managers of the Lyceum think it proper thus publicly to acknowledge their respective sense of this liberality thus publicly.

Additional fires shall be provided in the Hall during the remainder of the cold season, and ladies and gentlemen coming early may be accommodated with comfortable seats

The managers finding the receipts of the first evening exceed their expenditures, think it proper to notify, that the surplus of that and every future evening, will be applied to some useful, public, or charitable purpose.

Admittance for Ladies & Gentlemen 1-8th of a dollar.

Jan. 6. dtw.

*Philadelphia, Jan. 4th*, 1797.

## All persons indebted to the Estate of JOSEPH PASCHALL, deceased,

ARE requested to pay their respective debts without further delay, otherwise their accounts will be put into the hands of an Attorney to recover—And all those who have any demands against said Estate are desired to bring in their accounts for settlement, to

SAMUEL COATES,
CHRISTR. MARSHALL, jun } Ex'rs.
CHARLES MARSHALL. } cox

## Furnished Apartments; or *Board & Lodging.*

WANTED by two young gentlemen. Answers, with particulars, to be addressed to S. F. at the office of this paper.

January 4. §.

## Public Notice,

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that I have applied to the judges of the Supreme Court of this state, to supply the defect in my Title to a lot of ground, situate on the West side of Fourth-street, containing in breadth 20 feet, and in length 56 feet, bounded Northward and Westward, by ground of the subscriber, Southward by ground of Edward Shippen, and Eastward by Fourth-street, occasioned by the loss of a deed from Timothy Harrington, John Lewis and James Walton, by their attorney Robert Mollyneux. —All persons concerned, are required to appear before two of the justices of the said court, at the house of Thomas M'Kean, esq. the Chief Justice of the state, on the 30th inst. at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to make their answer to the bill of the subscriber, filed in the office of Edward Burd, esq. Prothonotary of the said court.

WILLIAM SHIPPEN, jun.

Philadelphia, January 6th, 1797. dt30th

## Lost, or Mislaid,

At the Bank of the United States—Joseph Higbee's note, dated 29th December last, for twelve hundred dollars, payable at 60 days to Nathaniel Lewis & Son. Whoever may find the same will please return it to said Bank, or to the subscribers who will allow a reward

Payment being barred, it cannot be of use to any other person.

NATHANIEL LEWIS & SON.

Jan. 5. 3t.

## For Sale,

By the Subscribers—In PENN-STREET,
65 Pipes Excellent Madeira Wine,
Imported by the Eagle.

WILLINGS & FRANCIS.

Nov. 30 w&f

☞ *NOTICE.*

THE Sales of LANDS of the United States, in the North-Western Territory, heretofore advertised in the several public papers, will commence this evening, at the City Tavern——to be continued from day to day, 'till the tenth of February next, if not sooner sold.

January 4 §

## Bank of Pennsylvania,

*January 4*, 1797.

At a meeting of the Directors this day, a dividend of sixteen dollars on each share was declared for the last 6 months, which will be paid to the Stockholders after the 14th inst.

JONATHAN SMITH, Cashier.

Jan. 3. dtf.

## A Quantity of Brandy,

FIRST & 2d proof,
Gin, of 4th proof, in pipes
Jamaica Spirits, 4th proof, in Hhds
Old Hock, in cases of 40 dozen each
Glass Tumblers, in pints and half-pints
Window Glass, in boxes, of different sizes
Hazlenuts, in sacks
Whiting, Copperas, White Lead & Spanish Brown } in hhds

For Sale by PETER BLIGHT.

January 4 §

## Bank of North America.

THE STOCKHOLDERS are hereby notified that an election for twelve Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the Bank on Monday the 9th of January at ten o'clock.

RICHARD WELLS, Cashier.

Dec. 6. §to1.

## Insurance Company of North-America.

THE STOCKHOLDERS in this company are desired to take notice that the second Tuesday in January, (being the 10th day of the month) is the day fixed by charter for the election of twenty-five Directors for the ensuing year.

The election will be held at their office, and commence at 11 o'clock, A. M.

The subject of the bye-laws of the Corporation will be submitted to their consideration at this meeting.

EBENEZER HAZARD, Sec'ry.

Dec. 12. tth1 of.

## New Theatre.

THIS EVENING, January 7,
Will be preſented, a celebrated COMEDY, written by the author of the Dramatiſt, called

## The RAGE!

(As performing at Covent-Garden Theatre with the greateſt applauſe.)

| | |
|---|---|
| Gingham, | Mr. *Wignell* |
| Darnley, | Mr. *Moreton* |
| Sir George Gauntlet, | Mr. *Fox* |
| Hon. Mr. Savage, | Mr. *Harwood* |
| Sir Paul Perpetual, | Mr. *Warren* |
| Fluſh, | Mr. *Francis* |
| Ready, | Mr. *Warrell* |
| Waiter, | Mr. *Darley*, jun. |
| Richard, | Mr. *Bliſſett* |
| Thomas, | Mr. *Morgan* |
| William, | Mr. *Warrell*, jun. |
| Groom, | Maſter *Warrell* |
| Lady Sarah Savage, | Mrs. *Oldmixon* |
| Clarah Sedley, | Miſs *L'Eſtrange* |
| Mrs. Darnley, | Mrs. *Morris* |

After which will be performed by the French Company, a celebrated COMIC OPERA, called

## Blaize et Babet.

(The muſic by M. Gretry.)

| | |
|---|---|
| Le Seigneur, | *M. Viellard* |
| Blaize, | *M. St Marc* |
| Mathurin, | un Amateur |
| Jacquiere, | *M. Bouchony.* |
| Delorme, | *M. Poignaxd* |
| Louiz, | *M. Lavency* |
| Payſans, | Meſſrs. *J. Warrell, Morgan, Macdonald, T. Warrell*, &c. |
| Babet, | *Mlle. Teſſeire* |
| Alie, | *Mlle. Sophie* |
| Payſans, | *Mrs. Mechtler, Miſs Oldfield, Miſs Anderſon, Mrs. Doctor, Miſs L'Eſtrange, Miſs Milbourne.* |

☞ On Monday, by particular deſire, the Comedy of the CHILD OF NATURE, with LOCK AND KEY, and other entertainments.

☞ Box, One Dollar twenty-five cents. Pit one Dollar. And Gallery, half a dollar.

☞ Tickets to be had at H. & P. Rice's Book-ſtore, No. 50 High-ſtreet, and at the Office adjoining the Theatre.

The Doors of the Theatre will open at 5, and the Curtain riſe preciſely at 6 o'clock.

Places for the Boxes to be taken at the Office in the front of the theatre, from 10 till 2 o'clock, and from 10 till 4 on the days of performance.

Ladies and Gentlemen are requeſted to ſend their ſervants to keep places a quarter before 5 o'clock, and to order them, as ſoon as the company are ſeated, to withdraw, as they cannot on any account be permitted to remain.

*VIVAT RESPUBLICA!*

## College-Hall.

READINGS and RECITATIONS,
*Moral, Critical, and Entertaining.*

MR. FENNELL

Reſpectfully informs the Public, that
THIS EVENING, Saturday, January 7, at 7 o'clock,
Will be delivered,

(FIRST PART)
*PREFATORY OBSERVATIONS,*
Including ſelections from Dr. Young—on
*MAN,*
*LIFE.*
*PROCRASTINATION.*
*(Repeated)*

(SECOND PART)

| | |
|---|---|
| The Miſeries of Human Life, | Thompſon |
| The Beggar's Petition, | Dr. Percival |
| The Country Clergyman, | Goldſmith |
| Domeſtic Happineſs, | Thompſon |

(THIRD PART)

| | |
|---|---|
| Ode on St. Cecilia's Day, | Pope |
| Alexander's Feaſt, | Dryden |

☞ On Tueſday next will be delivered, ſelections from the tragedies of Othello and the Revenge, with a critical inveſtigation and compariſon of their reſpective merits.

Subſcriptions are received by Mr. Zachariah Poulſon, jun. at the Library, where the Ladies and Gentlemen who may be inclined to honor the undertaking with their patronage, are reſpectfully requeſted to ſend their names and receive their tickets.

Occaſional admiſſion tickets to be had of Mr. Poulſon, Jun. at the Library; at mr. M'Elwee's looking-glaſs-ſtore, No. 70, South Fourth-ſtreet; and at Mr. Carey's, Bookſeller, Market-ſtreet—Half a dollar each.

## To the Public.

THE Exhibition of Elegant Prints of the Revolution of France, and Generals Buonaparte, Pichegrue, &c opened ſome days paſt, at the ſouth-eaſt corner of High and Third ſtreets, formerly Cook's houſe, having given general ſatisfaction to all thoſe who have ſeen it, the Proprietor takes the liberty of informing the Public that he has added to the ſame, a large and beautiful Plan of Paris (the neweſt extant) containing a complete view of the city itſelf, its ſuburbs environs, villages, houſes, heights, woods, vineyards, lands, meadows, &c geometrically drawn, by Mr. Rouſſel, chief of the Engineers; real locks of the hair of the late Queen of France, Madame, and the Dauphin, may alſo be ſeen. In conſequence of the Houſe being ſold, he will have but a ſhort time to exhibit the Prints, and, by the advice of his friends, he means to open every day in the week, from 9 'till duſk.

Admiſſion, one quarter of a Dollar.

January 3 *3t

## Wanted on hire,

A Cook, male or female—alſo a man ſervant to attend in a private family and perform the duties belonging to the dining room. None need apply who do not underſtand and have not been accuſtomed to the reſpective ſervices and who are not well recommended for honeſty and good behavior.

Apply at No. 182, Mulberry-ſtreet, or to the printer.

January 5. taw2w

## Bank of the United States,

*January 2nd*, 1797.

The Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Sixteen Dollars on each Share for the laſt ſix months, which will be paid to the Stockholders after the 12th inſtant.

G. SIMPSON, Caſhier.


## *CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.*

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, December 30.

Debate on the report of the committee of ways and means, on the unſettled balances due from individual ſtates to the United States.

[Continued.]

Mr. W. Smith ſaid he could not agree to the propoſition of the gentleman from Virginia, tho' eventually the means recommended might be proper. The ſubject before them, he ſaid, was a very delicate ſubject, and ought to be treated with every degree of candor. He was glad that the gentleman from New-York had ſpoke upon the ſubject with a degree of moderation which did him credit. The diſcuſſion was an unpleaſant one, and could ſcarcely fail to excite a degree of irritation in the houſe, which, however, it would be deſirable to avoid as much as poſſible. For many years, Mr. S. ſaid, this ſubject had been under conſideration, and it was much to be deſired, that it could now be brought to a cloſe. He knew no better mode of doing this than the one propoſed, viz. that the debtor ſtates ſhould be informed of the ſums with which they ſtood charged, and that payment ſhould be requeſted in ſuch a way as ſhould prove moſt agreeable to them.

Mr. S. ſaid he ſhould not follow the gentleman from New-York (Mr. Williams) through the whole of his obſervations, becauſe he did not think them relative to the ſubject before them. Some of them might have been properly enough ſuggeſted when the ſubject of balancing the accounts was before the houſe; he believed, indeed, they were brought forward at that time. He would mention ſome facts relative to the buſineſs, with which perhaps ſome gentlemen might not be acquainted. In the year 1790, it ſeemed to be the general wiſh that an adjuſtment of debts and credits betwixt the general government and individual ſtates with reſpect to the late war, ſhould take place; that balances ſhould be ſtruck, and thoſe ſtates which were brought in debtors ſhould pay, and thoſe who were found to be creditors ſhould receive what was reported to be juſt; and, in order to facilitate the buſineſs, a great deal of compromiſe took place, ſo that it was at length agreed upon with a good deal of unanimity. In order to give the ſtates an opportunity of bringing forward all their claims, the commiſſioners were inveſted with chancery powers. After the buſineſs had gone through the committee of the whole, the was only one queſtion which occaſioned any diſcuſſion, and upon this the yeas and nays were taken; this was the ratio by which the ſtates ſhould be charged. On a motion to ſtrike out this ratio, it was loſt, 45 to 10; and what was remarkable, one half of the repreſentatives from the ſtate of New-York voted for the exiſting mode, and the other half for ſtriking it out. [Mr. S. here read an extract from the journals.] It did not at that time ſtrike the members from that ſtate, that the ratio adopted would injure them. Whether ſubſequent events had made it unfavorable to them or not, was not now the queſtion, but whether thoſe ſtates which had been reported debtors ſhould be called upon to pay what was due from them.

Mr. S. ſaid this buſineſs might be compared to an arbitration betwixt individuals, where full powers were given to the arbitrators; for after all that could be ſaid about the exertions of individual ſtates, was brought forward, it was agreed to put the matter into the hands of three commiſſioners to make an award. The award was made and accepted by Congreſs. Whatever objections were held againſt it, ſhould have been made at that time before the award had been carried into effect. Any complaints now brought forward againſt the principles and mode of ſettlement, were certainly ill timed. The only queſtion now was, which is the beſt way of completing the buſineſs? He thought the mode propoſed was the beſt. It appeared, by the report of the committee, that the following were the debtor ſtates, viz. New-York, Pennſylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia and North-Carolina. The whole debt was 3,517,584 dollars, of which 2,740,000 was owing by New-York The intereſt of the debt, viz. 844,218 dollars being added, made the whole 4,361,802 dollars.

In our preſent embarraſſed ſituation, ſaid Mr. Smith, this money would be very acceptable. In order to meet the demands of the public creditors, it was well known that recourſe muſt be had to additional revenue. It would, therefore, be very deſirable if the debts could be collected, as it would ſerve to leſſen that ſum which muſt otherwiſe be collected from the people. Or this money, he ſaid, might be uſefullly employed in providing for the defence of the country, either by means of a navy, increaſe of arſenals, or otherwiſe. Indeed, there were many beneficial objects to which the money might be applied; and he doubted not, when the debtor ſtates knew the ſituation of the United States, thoſe who were able to pay, at leaſt, would come forward cheerfully, and pay the ſums due from them, in ſuch a way as ſhould be moſt agreeable to themſelves.

Mr. Smith ſaid, he ſhould ſuppoſe, that even the debtor ſtates themſelves would wiſh to have theſe accounts ſettled, as it muſt be unpleaſant to them when claims were made from them upon the United States, to be told they were in debt to the union. He remembered an inſtance in the laſt ſeſſion, where this was the caſe with reſpect to New-York. The ſettlement now deſired, would do away ſuch diſagreeable inſinuations in future. As to the ſtate of New-York, he ſhould be the laſt perſon who would ſay any thing that would be diſagreeable to that ſtate, as it was a ſtate of conſequence in the union, and entitled to every degree of reſpect; but gentlemen muſt know that the finances of that ſtate were in a moſt flouriſhing condition; that they had abundance of wealth. [Mr. S. here enumerated an account of their riches.] When, he ſaid, they contemplated the ſituation of other ſtates, with debts upon their ſhoulders, to pay the intereſt of which, & for the ſupport of their civil eſtabliſhment, they were obliged to tax their citizens, he did not think New-York would ſuffer much by paying the debt in queſtion. The ſtate of S. Carolina, he ſaid was at preſent conſiderably in debt, for the payment of the intereſt of which, and their civil liſt, they were obliged to have recourſe to direct taxation on their land, whilſt the ſtate of New-York had no taxes at all, though he underſtood the legiſlature had recommended a tax to be laid, in order to accuſtom the people to the payment of a tax.

The only queſtion, Mr. S. ſaid, was whether any material injury could ariſe from the application propoſed to be made to the debtor ſtates for payment. If they had any well founded objections to the payment of the reſpective balances, they would of courſe make them; if not, they would doubtleſs propoſe ſome mode of payment. But, Mr. S. ſaid, if it was the opinion of the houſe, that theſe debts ought at once to be cancelled, let it be done. Something ought to be concluded on, in order to put an end to ſo unpleaſant a buſineſs.

Mr. Harper ſaid it was very eaſy to ſee by the turn of the preſent debate, that no very amicable or fortunate iſſue would reſult from the demand they were about to make upon New-York. He did not believe that ſtate would be prevailed with to pay the demand in queſtion, and he did not know of any means of coercing them to pay. He was always oppoſed to threats, when he was not able to ſtrike, or to make a demand which he could not enforce. He had no doubt that the ſettlement was juſt and, and that that ſtate was really indebted in the ſum ſpecified; but if they diſputed the debt and the mode of ſettlement, they could not force them to pay it. From theſe conſiderations, it was his opinion they ought not to make the demand at preſent. He would not cancel the debt, as, at ſome future period, they might go into negociation on the ſubject. He wiſhed to get rid of the buſineſs without a deciſion. He ſhould therefore move that the committee riſe, and he would afterwards move, that it be diſcharged from a further conſideration on the ſubject.

Mr. Coit hoped the committee would not riſe. The gentleman from S. Carolina ſeemed to think that a period might arrive when it would be proper to negociate on the ſubject, but not at preſent. If the gentleman had ſtated any reaſon why he thought any future period would be more proper than the preſent for a ſettlement of the buſineſs, perhaps he might have concurred with him in opinion; but not having ſtated any, he was oppoſed to having the buſineſs poſtponed. The propoſition, Mr. C. ſaid, went no farther than to aſk the ſeveral debtor ſtates, whether they would pay; and, until this queſtion was put, they did not know but they were ready and willing to pay. He did not think this was the time to conſider what meaſures ſhould be taken provided the ſtates did not pay. It ought not to be ſuppoſed they would refuſe to do what was juſt. A number of the debtor ſtates indeed might be conſidered as creditor ſtates, ſince the money they owed, did not amount to ſo much as their ſhare of the whole debt would be, provided it was not paid [Mr. C here compared the ſpecific amount of the debts of different ſtates with their ſhare of the debt, to ſhew that it would be their intereſt that the balances ſhould be paid.] The gentleman from New-York (Mr. Williams) as was common with perſons over zealous, had leaped before he came to the ſtile. The queſtion was not how the balances ſhould be ſettled; that ſettlement had been made, and the payment of them was now the queſtion. He hoped the committee would not riſe.

Mr. Williams ſaid he did not expect to have heard the obſervations which had fallen from the gentleman laſt up; for his part, he was perſuaded the repreſentatives of the debtor ſtates could make calculations for themſelves; but he hoped calculations with them was not the object; the juſtice and equity of the meaſure would be truſted be their guide. Mr. W. wiſhed the gentleman from Connecticut to enquire whether ſome ſtates had not paid their ſpecie requiſitions at about one third of their value, whilſt New York furniſhed them at the full value.

In anſwer to the gentleman from South Carolina Mr. W. obſerved, that he was ſenſible aid was wanting to the revenue; but he hoped that becauſe New-York had funds, they were not to be taken from them right or wrong. The gentleman was however miſtaken in ſaying there were no taxes in that ſtate. If he would examine the laws of New-York, he would find the county and town expences were raiſed by tax, and 45000 dollars annually beſides. Mr. W. ſaid, he had flattered himſelf that the gentleman from Carolina would not have brought forward this ſubject, as that ſtate had been paid for the frigate built there unauthorized by Congreſs, which had been of no uſe to the United States, and the allowing that charge made them a creditor ſtate. With reſpect to the funds of New-York, he hoped they would remain with them as the fruit of induſtry and frugality. The gentleman had obſerved that one half of the delegation from New-York had voted for the rule of apportionment, that the commiſſioners acted as arbitrators, and that the award was accepted. Mr. W. was of opinion the act and proceedings had thereon, was unauthorized by the conſtitution of the United States, as it was a departure from the original contract, and that the ſtate of New-York had never accepted of the award, and was not bound thereby; and notwithſtanding the gentleman aſſerted that the ſtate ought not to come forward now and ſay we will not abide by the ſettlement, Mr. W. believed many awards had been ſet aſide, and that this ought to be entirely done away.

Mr. Craik ſaid he ſhould not have riſen on this ſubject, but for an obſervation which had fallen from the gentleman from Connecticut. He ſhould be for the committee's riſing, and againſt their having leave to ſit again, becauſe he did not know that any good could be produced by the propoſed application; but it might have a contrary effect, and he did not think this was a proper time to make uneaſineſs in any part of the country. Nothing; he ſaid, would be gained by the meaſure, and why ſhould they expoſe their weakneſs and inability to carry their demands into effect? He hoped they ſhould not, and that the committee would be diſcharged from a father conſideration of the ſubject.

Mr. Dearborn, ſaid, he had no great objection to the committee's riſing; but a very ſtrong objection to its being refuſed leave to ſit again. The ſubject before them, he ſaid, required full inveſtigation. He did not doubt but the ſtate of New-York and other ſtates would act like individuals in ſimilar ſituations, viz. honeſtly and fairly. What had been ſaid about the mode of ſettlement had nothing to do with the preſent queſtion. The referees had ſettled the buſineſs according to mutual agreement; they had heard the parties, made the award, and execution was about to iſſue. But at this time, one of the parties came forward and objected to the mode of ſettlement. What, he aſked, would be thought of an individual who ſhould ſo act? He believed but very indifferently. Taking it for granted that the ſtate of New-York would act like an upright individual in the ſame circumſtances, he had great hopes from the propoſed application. Nor could he ever conſent to tax his conſtituents until ſome mode was taken to collect theſe debts, as he thought them juſt. Indeed he conceived it to be a reflection on the debtor ſtates to doubt on this ſubject; and to ſuppoſe the application would occaſion uneaſineſs and diſcontent, was to impute unworthy conduct to thoſe ſtates. He believed they would act as they ought, and if the money was not immediately paid, ſome compromiſe would take place. But, he ſaid, it was not reaſonable to ſuppoſe, that the people of Maſſachuſetts, whilſt 1,200,000 were due to them on this ſettlement, would conſent to be taxed to pay their ſhare of the debt, whilſt other ſtates were debtors, and were not called upon to pay the money which they had received out of the Treaſury. If the committee roſe, therefore, he hoped it would have leave to ſit again.

Mr. Gilbert was in favour of the committee's riſing. He was ſurpriſed to hear gentlemen object to an examination of the principle upon which the accounts in queſtion were ſettled. He thought no man could conſcientiouſly ſay the ſettlement was a fair one, when he ſaw the ſtate of New-York charged with a greater balance than all the other ſtates put together. And could it be ſuppoſed that New-York would pay this? It could not be expected. But gentlemen ſaid, the queſtion was not now how the ſettlement was made. What! Mr. G. exclaimed, was there never a judgment reverſed, or an arbitration ſet aſide? Gentlemen would not ſay ſo. But where, he aſked, was the evidence of its being an award? Where were the remiſſions of all the parties? Yet if theſe were produced, egregious miſtakes, or unfair conduct, would be ſufficient to ſet it aſide.—He hoped as it was then a late hour the committee would riſe and have leave to ſit again.

Mr. Livingſton hoped the committee would riſe and have leave to ſit again, in order that the ſubject might be fully diſcuſſed. He ſaid he had much to ſay upon it, more than the then late hour would permit him to enter upon. He would juſt mention that he ſhould object to the nature of the law and the mode of its execution. He believed the government of the United States had no right to make the demand upon the ſtate of New York, except it had given its full conſent, not by its repreſentatives, but by means of its legiſlature: for he did not know of any authority which the repreſentatives of any ſtate had to bind that ſtate to pay debts. His next ground would be, that if the buſineſs was conſidered as an arbitration, the right, in certain caſes, to ſet aſide the award. Were they to be told, ſaid Mr. L. that it was the intereſt of ſome of the debtor ſtates that theſe balances ſhould be paid, and, with the ſame breath, that it was no matter whether the ſettlement was fairly made or not. He did not expect to have heard ſuch ſentiments. Apply the caſe, ſaid he, to individuals. Was the award in all caſes of arbitration final? Were not the party finding itſelf agrieved at liberty to make an appeal? Yet the ſtate of New York was bound to pay, whether the accounts were fairly or unfairly ſettled. A gentleman had taken the pains to prove that it would be an advantage to all the debtor ſtates, except New-York, that the balances ſhould be paid. Doubtleſs, ſaid Mr. L. the advantage would be great, if fifteen ſtates could throw all their debt upon one; but could they juſtly do it? He believed not. He did not mean to reflect upon the commiſſioners, but he believed that improper charges to an immenſe amount ſuch as would not have been allowed in any court of juſtice, were brought in by the creditor ſtates, which had made them creditors inſtead of debtors. He hoped, therefore, as the matter had not had a full diſcuſſion, the committee would riſe and have leave to ſit again.

Mr. Dayton (the ſpeaker) ſaid that he ſhould have liſtened in ſilence to the gentlemen from N. York, if they had contented themſelves with declaring that they were unwilling to pay to the United States the debt which upon a ſettlement of the accounts of the ſtates had been awarded to be due from them. He ſhould likewiſe, he ſaid, have obſerved the ſame line of conduct, if thoſe gentlemen had gone no further than to tell the houſe and the world that they were rich, and to boaſt that they were more proſperous than their neighbors, but when this their vaunting was accompanied with a manner, and expreſſed in a ſtile calculated to caſt a reproach upon all other ſtates whoſe ſituation was not equally proſperous, he owned, that for his own part he could not paſſively permit the imputation to paſs unnoticed. That the ſtate which thoſe gentlemen ſo happily repreſented was wealthier, far wealthier than his own, he meant not to conteſt or deny, but he would never admit, that it was aſcribable, as had been ſaid, to their ſuperior induſtry. The treaſury of New-Jerſey was not, Mr. D. ſaid, an overflowing one—their citizens were annually taxed to ſupport their government, to pay the intereſt and part of the principal of their debts. If they were comparatively poor, they were proportionably honeſt. They had never tarniſhed their reputation of good faith by refuſing to acknowledge their juſt debts, nor avowed an unwillingneſs to diſcharge them as faſt as their reſources ſhould enable them—they had never haſtened to enrich the treaſury of the ſtate by withholding from its creditors their juſt demands, nor ſacrificed to the falſe pride of wealth the intereſts and claims of thoſe who had truſted to their ability and confided in their juſtice.

Had the ſtate, Mr. Dayton ſaid, which he had the honor to repreſent, done otherwiſe, they too might probably have boaſted of their ill-gotten wealth, more eſpecially if to ſuch an act they had added another not more meritorious, that of appropriating to their own excluſive uſe a maſs of valuable property the back or crown lands, ſeized in the courſe of the late war from the common enemy, at the common expenſe, and with the joint forces of the Union.

Mr. Dayton ſaid he wiſhed the committee of the whole to riſe, but not for the purpoſe of diſcharging them from the further conſideration of the

subject. He hoped they would have leave to sit again and decide upon the resolutions that had been offered to them, for he seriously believed if ever they were to call upon the debtor states to pay what they owed to the Union, this was the proper season for doing it. Every weeks delay, whilst it seemed to give new strength ta the unwillingness of those states to discharge their balances, weakened the ability of the general government to enforce them.

[To be continued.]


## PHILADELPHIA,

SATURDAY EVENING, JANUARY 7, 1797.


☞ CHARITY SERMONS will be preached To-Morrow in Christ's Church and St. Peter's, for the benefit of the Poor of their Congregations.

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MARRIED, on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Green, Mr. JOHN H. BARNES, to Miss ELIZA HARBESON, daughter of Mr. Benjamin Harbeson.

———, same evening, by the Right Rev. Dr. White, Mr. WILLIAM WILLIAMS, merchant, lately from London, to Miss SALLY WINGFIELD, of this city.

———, on Saturday evening last, by the Rev. Dr. Helmuth, Mr. JAMES HARRELL, printer, to Miss HANNAH WALKER.

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## ADDRESS

*Of the House of Representatives of the State of Pennsylvania,*

TO THE GOVERNOR.

TO THOMAS MIFFLIN,

Governor of the State of Pennsylvania.

SIR,

THE many important subjects recommended by you to the consideration of the legislature, will command our most serious attention.

In congratulating you on the prosperous situation of our country, in the enjoyment of peace, and rapid increase of population and wealth, the feelings which considerations so grateful impress on the mind, are disturbed by the recollection, that America is ere long to be deprived of the services of a patriot, whose wise and judicious system of policy has heretofore preserved us in tranquility and happiness. After a long and splendid career in the service of his country, our beloved President will soon retire into the walk of private life; and in expressing our warmest wishes, that his remaining years may be as happy as the preceding have been glorious, we speak the unanimous voice of our grateful country.

The circumstances attending the choice of electors of a President and Vice-President of the United States, will naturally call our attention to a general revision of the election laws, believing it to be peculiarly necessary, that the legislative will on the subject of elections, should be so clear and explicit, as to prevent the possibility of mistake or misconstruction, and to preclude the necessity of executive discretion.

It is a painful consideration, that the measures heretofore taken by the legislature to protect the rights of our citizens on the western frontiers, and to give the necessary authority to the laws in the Wyoming district, have not had the desired effect—a controversy, which has so long disturbed the peace of the state, and which every day becomes more serious and alarming, must claim a particular consideration.

GEORGE LATIMER, speaker.

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## Philadelphia Dispensary.

*January* 2, 1797.

The annual meeting of the Contributors, for the purpose of electing managers, was held this day; when the following persons were duly chosen for the present year, viz.

William White
Henry Hill,
Samuel Pleasants
Lawrence Seckel
Henry Helmuth
Robert Blackwell
George Meade
George Fox
Robert Smith
John Field
Godfrey Haga
Samuel P. Griffits.

*January* 5, 1797.

At a meeting of the Managers of the Dispensary held this day; the following officers of the institution were duly appointed for the present year, viz.

Attending Physicians and Surgeons,
Doctor John Porter
Thomas C. James
James Woodhouse
James Reynolds
William Annan
Adam Sybert.

Consulting Physicians and Surgeons,
Doctor William Shippen, jun.
Adam Kuhn
Benjamin Rush
Thomas Parke

Treasurer—John Clifford
Apothecary—Russel Park.

## By this day's Mail.

BALTIMORE, January 3.

The brig William, capt. M'Kinnon, arrived at Annapolis on Saturday last, from Malaga, last from Gibraltar, which latter place she left on the 3d Oct. About the 1st Oct. the Spanish fleet of about 18 sail of the line and several frigates, passed him on their way up the Straits, between Malaga and Gibraltar. He was told at Gibraltar, that the British fleet, consisting of 20 sail of the line, were up the straits; there was only one frigate lying at Gibraltar. He likewise mentions, that war was expected there between the Spanish and English; that a camp of 10,000 Spanish troops was within gun shot of that garrison, and within reach of the harbor—and that the vessels lying there kept their sails bent, ready to run out in case of an attack. The Algerines, under colors of other states, were cruising up the Straits, had captured one or two American vessels. The Portuguese fleet being stationed at Gibraltar, there was no danger to be apprehended from African cruisers in that neighborhood. Capt. M'Kinnon was bro't too and examined between Malaga and Gibraltar, by a French cruiser; their object, they said, was to stop and carry in all vessels bound to or from British porst.

Capt. M'Kinnon has been on the coast ever since the 20th November, and experienced very severe weather, most of his people being frost-bit. Saw a number of vessels on the coast, two or three of them dismasted and in distress, but could speak none, owing to bad weather. Came up the bay in company with a brig and schooner, supposed from the West Indies.

January 5.

A letter from a gentleman at Martinique to his friend here, mentions, that the merchants there were in great consternation in consequence of the approach of a peace between France and Great-Britain; in which event, it was generally believed that that island would be returned to the former power—That dry goods were a mere drug, and that those who had them were endeavoring to push them off as speedily as possible. Such an event, so devoutly to be wished, may be nearer at hand than most of us are aware of, and should not be altogether held improbable, until we know what impression the last pacific overtures of Great-Britain have made on the Executive Directory.

It appears by accounts from Jamaica, that the Molucca Islands in the East Indies have been taken by the British forces

The inhabitants of Batavia were in much jeopardy, not from any attempt on the part of the British—but the natives in concert with a numerous body of the other isles. To borrow a favorite French phrase, they were "about to organize a holy insurrection," and, as the Dutch had not more than 500 troops, would probably extirpate the major part. *(Jam. Paper.)*

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NEW-YORK, January 5.

THE BRIG DEAN.

It has been a fortunate circumstance that this vessel was so seasonably dispatched for the relief of those vessels which have been, and must continue distressed on our coast by the present severity of the weather. The celerity with which this business was effected, did much credit to the gentlemen who had its direction. From Saturday evening, to the following Monday, at 12 o'clock, (when she sailed) she was completely manned and provided with the several means for the proposed relief. This act of humanity from gentlemen underwriters deserves a general support; and a contribution to a fund for an *extension* of the proposed relief might be, with great propriety, made by individuals, enabled by their affluent or comfortable situations, to insure to themselves the high gratification which would arise from their probably saving many worthy and useful citizens from severe distress, or total destruction. To this latter observation we confess to have been led by our knowledge of a generous offer of a citizen to the gentlemen who had the principal charge in fitting out the brig Dean, that, though not an underwriter, or immediately concerned in trade, he would willingly contribute a sum from one hundred and fifty to two hundred and fifty dollars, for the above benevolent purpose. We have only to add our regret that we are not permitted to mention the name of this deserving citizen.

The following important extract of a letter from a respectable mercantile house in Norwich (Connecticut) dated on Sunday last, January 1, was politely handed us last evening for insertion:

"The ship Hope arrived the day before yesterday at New-London in 36 days from Liverpool, particulars by this vessel I have not yet learnt; the most important article is, the return of Lord Malmsbury from Paris, as he went, and that all parties are preparing to prosecute the war with the utmost vigour."

Our Hamburgh Paper of Nov. 7, has Paris articles to the 26th Oct. six days later than any received. They relate chiefly to a decree of the Council of 500, forbidding the importation or sale of English goods, under the severest penalties.—At this date, therefore, no prospect of adjustment between those two powers could have been in view.

Under Milan dates of Oct. 10, an extract is given of a very threatening letter from Gen. Buonaparte to the Senate of Bologna, in consequence of the expected rupture with the Pope, and the defection of several cities of Italy. We will give it to-morrow.

The accounts from Generals Wurmser and Buonaparte, down to the 10th of Oct. state partial successes in the siege of Mantua; but nothing decisive has occurred. Reinforcements were said to be on the way for the relief of Gen. Wurmser.

Mr. Izzardi, the American consul is arrived in town, from Cadiz. We have it from good authority that he states, that two American vessels bound from that port to Gibraltar had been taken by French cruizers, carried back to Cadiz, and condemned, as American property.

*Translations for the DAILY ADVERTISER, from Hamburg Papers.*

We this day give several articles of importance, translated at length, in addition to our sketch in yesterday's Advertiser. Moreau's letter we give in full, with its date corrected. Other articles respecting the Archduke Charles, Gen. Bournonville—the changed affairs of Italy—of Holland, &c. will be found under different heads and dates.

We have made every exertion to give as copious translations as possible; but several articles of some importance, remain to claim our attention. They will receive it.

Letter of general Moreau to the Directory, dated head quarters at Friburg, Oct. 15.

Citizen Directors,

The courage of the army has gloriously extricated them out of the critical position in which it stood. By the Black Forest we were surrounded by the enemy who hindered our passage through the narrow passes, when at the same time the archduke Charles advanced with a part of his army, threatening to destroy the bridges over the Rhine. It was necessary at this juncture, to open ourselves a way, by vigorous efforts, which the victory of Biberach not sufficient to effect.

About 25,000 men, commanded by generals Petrasch and Nauendorf, had taken the posts by Rothwell, Villingen, Donaushengen and Neustadt, Waldshut, and even the Forest towns, were occupied by Austrian troops and armed peasants. From this you see that all our communications were cut off. This was the more disagreeable to us, as we could not receive letters from France, nor receive any from thence. I commenced to force a passage through the Forest towns. A half brigade, escorting the ammunition waggons and the wounded and sick, effected this without much difficulty.—That part of the army which was not necessary to check the progress of general Latour, who having recovered from his defeat by Biberach, did not cease to pursue ua, marched to Rothwell and Dittingen, and after several vigorous battles, drove the enemy from thence. We took here part of his artillery, and made 300 prisoners.

It remained now to force the narrow passes in the Black Forest. The center of the army marked out the line to attack the corps of the enemy stationed in Hell Valley. This is a terrible defile for the passage of an army, as this valley extends several miles between two steep mountains, hardly from 8 to 10 fathoms distance. The bravery of the troops surmounted all obstacles. With loss of a cannon and 100 prisoners, the enemy was beaten, and on the 12th Oct. the center of the army took position before Friburg. The division of the archduke had already advanced to Ait Breysach, from whence they drove our troops, and took 80 prisoners, which we retook, together with those that escorted them.

The right and left wings of the army who had joined, and continued to check the generals Latour, Petrasch, and Nauendorf, defiled on the 13th, 14th and 15th Oct. without the least cost. All the equipage and transports passed unmolested through the Forest towns, covered by the right wing of the army. Thus, an army of which the enemy boasted he would certainly make prisoners, now threatens him with an attack, and returns to cover the frontiers, after a march of 100 leagues without the least loss; during which they took from the enemy 18 pieces of cannon, 2 pair of colours and nearly 7000 prisoners, amongst which there are 80 officers.

I send you this short sketch to alleviate your anxiety; but I owe it to the brave army which I have the honour to command, to give a more specific description of the many battles it fought; to praise the patience and calm courage which they shewed under the greatest difficulties; the resignation with which they bore the want of provisions in the horrid places which they passed. Every corps signalised itself, and the officers did not cease to give proofs of their talents and bravery. Several of them in particular, did gallant actions, of which I think it my duty to give you more information.

MOREAU.

From the head-quarters of the Archduke Charles at Mahlberg, October 17,

The head-quarters of the Archduke Charles have been removed here since yesterday, with the intention of advancing further into the Brisgau; this morning he was joined by general Latour, with his army. It is to be expected that the archduke will, at the head of such an army attack general Moreau, who was yesterday yet at Frybourg, and to force him to a speedy retreat over the Rhine. The constant bad weather and inundations have greatly impeded our operations against Kehl, however, a considerable corps is before that fortress to keep it blockaded.

ROME, October 6.

His holiness the Pope has sent a manifesto to all the Catholic courts, wherein he acquaints them with the negociations hitherto carried on with France. The holy father exhorts all the Catholic princes to join with him in the defence of their religion. He has at the same time made public a declaration to his subjects tending to the same; and has made them know, that the execution of the truce concluded with France is suspended, till some other time. In consequence of that, troops are sent towards the frontiers, and the statues already packed up to be sent to France, are to be unpacked.

October 8.

The Papal Chamber has already made a Proclamation in 10 articles to the subjects of the States of the Church, in which directions are given how to act in case the French should enter the Papal dominions. All inhabitants shall immediately take up arms when the signal is given from the steeples, and take out of the place most in danger, all cattle, fire-arms, provisions, &c. and then take a post the most fit for defence, at the head of the armed inhabitants, place themselves, the magistrates and officers of the militia, who afterwards must try to join the troops of his holiness to be commanded by their officers. In all cities and places, quantities of ammunition is to be held in readiness; all provisions bought up for account of his holiness, who will particularly reward such persons as may signalize themselves. Even people that have been guilty of crimes shall receive pardon if they partake in the defence of the country.

The 8 secret articles of peace, presented by the French commissaries to the Pope, but which the latter rejected, contained, from the first article until the ratification of peace with the Emperor and King of Naples, his holiness is to pay the French republic 300,000 livres monthly. The Pope is to cede to the republic the Dukedoms, Cartro, Repoighone, Reneveato and Ponto Carva. The republic is to remain in possession of the Dukedoms, Ferrara and Bologna, and shall dispose of the same in the common peace, until which time the Pope leaves them in possession of the republic. The ports of his holiness shall be shut for the enemy's men of war; and in case French vessels of war should in such ports be attacked or damaged by the enemy, the Pope is to refund the damage. Not alone in the present, but in all future wars, the French republic shall have a right to put garrisons in Civita Vechia and Ancona.

MILAN, Oct. 11 and 12.

We are assured, that the hostilities between the Pope and the French republic will shortly be commenced.

According to a proclamation af general Buonaparte, the truce between the republic and the duke of Modena is declared to be suspended.

All young men above the age of 17 years, are compelled to the military service, under a great penalty.

There was a bloody conflict between some inhabitants of Leghorn, who paid their devotion to an image of the holy Maria, and the French. Several lives were lost on the occasion.

It is said that the Republic of Venice intends to accede to an alliance concluded on the 30th Sept. between the Pope and the King of Naples, and that the latter is expected at Rome.

VIENNA, October 19.

Since the arrival of the French messenger, several couriers have been dispatched to the courts of London and St. Petersburg.

RASTADT, October 12.

Cost what it will, the Imperialists are determined to take Kehl. The archduke Charles will himself command the attack; many volunteers have offered themselves for this purpose, amongst which are several Hungarian regiments. Batteries are already erected nigh Kehl, wherein heavy artillery and mortars are planted,

MANHEIM, October 18.

Two divisions of the army of the Sambre and Meuse are on their march towards Lautern, in order, so as it is reported, to effect a division of the Imperial forces and establish a communication between the above army and that of the Rhine and Moselle—The Imperial troops under the command of generals Mont Frant and Schellenberg are on their march towards Lautern, and will arrive there to-morrow—It appears that the French will oppose the diversion to be made by general Hotz; and the operations of the garrison at Mayence, by sending a great number of troops towards the Hundsruck.

PARIS, October 14.

It seems that the queen of Portugal reflects seriously on the armaments of Spain as they may be obnoxious to her kingdom. She has, therefore, as well as the German and Italian little princes, shewn a desire of peace; and negociations to this purpose will be commenced with her minister who arrived here.

A minister of the duke of Deux Ponts arrived here to conclude a separate peace for his master.

The commissaries arrived here from the Isle of Pranee, assure, that the colony is in the most flourishing state; that the magazines are full of goods taken from the English and Portuguese; and that the slave trade is carried on as formerly.

The Sardinian ports are shut for the English, our government will insist that the Venetian ports shall be shut for them also.

October 16.

The Directory being yet uncertain whether a peace with England can be brought about, has intimated to the Council of Five Hundred, that it will be advisable to prepare to continue the war with redoubled forces—The same has sent another message proposing to prohibit the importation of English goods in all the ports of the republic. Letters from l'Orient and Rochefort mention, that five ships of the line and several frigates have sailed from both ports to join the fleet at Brest,

October 20.

The Council of Five Hundred had yesterday a secret conference, in which the deputy Pastoret in the name of the committee for the treaty of peace with the king of Naples, made the report of articles of peace agreed on, which were afterwards ratified. The articles are briefly these—

*The king of Naples engages to withdraw his troops out of the places in the papal domains. He obliges himself to keep no more than a certain number of men of war in commission. He secures us commercial advantages. His ports shall be shut for the English until the end of the war. He will give satisfaction on account of the insults given to the French envoy in* 1792.

HAGUE, October 22.

A letter of general Bournonville read the day before yesterday in our national convention, indicates, that his army is again in a situation to advance and to act offensively; he adds, that he intends to do it in order to assist general Moreau, and to oblige the Imperial army to turn a part of it towards the army of the Sambre and Meuse.

In order to lessen still more the discontents of our merchants about the last proclamation concerning trade, permission has been given underhand, to permit the importation of all goods shipped in England before the 27th September.

ARMY of ITALY.

Buonaparte General in Chief of the army of Italy to the Executive Directory.

Head-Quarters, at Milan, 17th Vendemaire, Oct. 8.

One hundred and fifty men of the garrison of Mantua had come out of the place on the 8th, at 10 o'clock in the morning, and had crossed the river Po, at Bogoforte to procure forage. At five o'clock in the evening, however we completed the blockade of Mantua, and took possession of the gates of Pradella and Ceresa, as I had the honor of informing you in my last dispatch. That detachment finding themselves by this means separated from Mantua, endeavored to retire towards Florence. They were no sooner arrived at Reggio, than the inhabitants were apprized of their approach, they ran to arms and prevented them from passing, by which impediment they were compelled to retire into the strong castle of Montchierogolo, in the dominions of the duke of Parma. The brave inhabitants of Reggio, pursued and afterwards surrounded them, and forced them to surrender themselves prisoners of war by capitulation. In the firing of musquetry which took place, the national guards of Reggio have had two men killed. These are the first who have shed their blood for the establishment of the liberty of their country. (Signed)

BUONAPARTE.


*In order to comply with contracts, I will sell, for approved bonds, on 3 equal annual payments,*

## A Square of LOTS,

At the upper end of Fredericksburg, beginning opposite to the lower corner of Doctor Wellford's, on Caroline-street, and running up to the cross street leading to Fitzhugh's ferry, and from thence back to Sophia-street. This square I have laid off into 24 lots, 27 and an half feet front, and 122 back, 12 on Caroline-street, and 12 on Sophia-street. Nine of those on Caroline-street I have leased on an annual ground rent of 8 and 10 pounds, to the amount of 74 pounds, and the vacant lots a purchaser could enhance the value of by building small houses, which will as readily procure tenants as pots or goards will Martins in the spring, and yield a greater profit in proportion to their cost than large buildings. Those who incline to purchase may know the terms by applying to

HENRY FITZHUGH.

Bell-Air, Dec. 8, 1796. 7thJ.d4w

## THOMAS DOBSON,

*At the* Stone Houſe, *No.* 41, *South Second ſtreet, Philadelphia,*

HAS FOR SALE,

A large and very general aſſortment of

*STATIONARY.*

Drawing and Writing Papers.
Antiquarian
Double Elephant
Atlas,
Elephant
Imperial
Super Royal
Royal
Medium,
Demy
Thick Poſt folio
Thin ditto
Extra thin ditto
Thick Poſt Letter
Ditto plain
Ditto gilt
Ditto lined
Thin Poſt
Ditto gilt
Mourning
Ditto plain, or lined
Bank Poſt
Small Poſt cap ſize
Beſt Engliſh and American Foolſcap, various qualities
Superfine Pot
Second ditto
Bloſſom and grey Blotting Paper
Wrapping paper
Letter files and laces
Paper caſes, various ſizes
Bonnet paſteboards

—

Merchants' Account Books, viz,
Ledgers, ſingle or double, ruled for l. s. d. or dolls. & cents, of Imperial or Super Royal, with or without croſs lines
Journals, Day Books, Invoice Books, Account current Books, Sales' Books, Letter Books, and Record Books, of Imperial, Super-royal, Royal, Medium, Demy or Foolſcap, croſs ruled or plain.
Receipt Books
Bank Books
Memorandum Books
Bill of Lading Books
Bill Books, payable and receivable
Bank-Check Books, of various ſizes and for different banks
Cyphering and Copy Books
Common place Books

—

Beſt Dutch Quills, No. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5
December 17.

Beſt and ſecond Swan Quills
Black and red Ink Powder
Ditto Liquid Ink
Penknives
Deſk knives
Superfine red and black Sealing wax,
Beſt vermilion and coloured wafers
Large and ſmall office wafers
Red tape broad, middling & narrow
Elaſtic gum, in bottles or pieces
Pounce
Ivory pounce boxes
Cocoa and bone ditto
Ivory paper-knives
Black ſand
Sand boxes, japanned
Lignumvitæ and common Gunter's ſcales
Braſs dividers
Leaden preſſers
Black lead pencils
Sliding ditto
Japanned card racks
Writing parchment
Ditto vellum
Morocco writing deſks
Spaniſh tambour ditto
An elegant variety of ebony ink-ſtandiſhes
Large, middling, and ſmall pewter ink-ſtandiſhes
Large, middling and ſmall counting-houſe ink-pots
An elegant aſſortment of chryſtal and wedgewood philoſophical ink-pots
Ink-glaſſes, various ſizes
Leather & paper ink-pieces for the pocket
Small gilt viſiting cards
Blank meſſage-cards, large and ſmall, gilt and plain
Boxes of marking-types for linen.

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Bills of lading, large & ſmall
Bills of exchange
Elegant copperplate ditto
Cuſtom-houſe entries
Manifeſts
Seamen's articles
Blank bonds
Judgment bonds
Judgment bills
Mortgages
Arbitration bonds
Apprentice's indentures
Powers of attorney
Bank checks, &c. &c. &c.

S6

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THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,

A new method of keeping Bill Books,

Adapted for the eaſe and convenience of merchants in general; but particularly for thoſe who are extenſively concerned in trade: exhibiting at one view, all the bills which a merchant may have to receive or pay, in the courſe of the whole year, for each month ſeparatively. And thereby preventing the trouble and inconvenience attendant on the mode now in uſe, of ſelecting the bills due in each month from the promiſcuous entries of ſeveral months.

To which is prefixed,

A table ſhewing the number of days from any day of any month, to the ſame day in any other month.

Philadelphia, printed for and ſold by R. CAMPBELL & Co.

January 2. tawtf

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## Paterſon Lottery.

FOR raiſing ſix thouſand ſix hundred and ſixty-ſeven dollars and fifty cents, by a deduction of fifteen per cent from the prizes, and not two blanks to a prize. viz

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Prize of | 5000 dollars is dollars | 5000 |
| 1 | | 1000 | 1000 |
| 1 | | 500 | 500 |
| 5 | | 200 | 1000 |
| 20 | | 100 | 2000 |
| 99 | | 50 | 4950 |
| 200 | | 25 | 5000 |
| 2000 | | 10 | 20,000 |
| 5 | Laſt drawn numbers of 1000 dollars each, | | 5000 |
| 2332 Prizes. | | | 44,450 |
| 4018 Blanks. | | | |
| 6350 Tickets at Seven Dollars each, | | | 44,450 |

By order of the Directors of the Society for eſtabliſhing Uſeful Manufactures, the ſuperintendants of the Paterſon Lottery have requeſted the Managers to offer the foregoing Scheme to the public, and have directed them to refund the money to thoſe perſons who have purchaſed in the former Lottery, or exchange the tickets for tickets n this Lottery.

The lottery has actually commenced drawing, and will continue until finiſhed. A liſt of the Blanks and Prizes may be ſeen at the office of William Blackburn, No. 64 ſouth Second ſtreet, who will give information where tickets may be procured.

Dated this 17th day of June, 1796.

*J. N. CUMMING,*
*JACOB R. HARDENBERG,* } Managers.
*JONATHAN RHEA,*

*STATE OF THE WHEEL.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Prize of | 5000 | 5000 |
| 1 | | 1000 | 1000 |
| 1 | | 500 | 500 |
| 5 | | 200 | 1000 |
| 20 | | 100 | 2000 |
| 90 | | 50 | 4500 |
| 165 | | 25 | 4125 |
| The five laſt drawn tickets, 1000 each, | | | 5000 |

Being all the valuable prizes, beſides a full proportion of the 10 dollars.

As the Lottery is conſiderably more than one third drawn, the value of the undrawn tickets is greatly increaſed, and it is worth the notice of thoſe who hold tickets in the old ſcheme, that they can exchange their tickets for thoſe in the above, if they apply ſoon, and at a moderate advance conſidering the now real value of an undrawn ticket.

The tickets being nearly all ſold, the drawing in future will be oftener, and the Lottery ſoon finiſhed.

November 12. mws

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## Bank of North-America,

*January* 2, 1797.

At a meeting of the Directors this day, a Dividend of Six per Cent. was declared for the laſt half year, which will be paid to the Stockholders or their repreſentatives, at any time after the 10th inſtant.

By order of the Board.

dt16th JOHN NIXON, Preſident

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## Clocks and Watches.

LESLIE AND PRICE,

*No.* 79, MARKET-STREET, *PHILADELPHIA,*

HAVE IMPORTED, by the late arrivals from London, a large aſſortment of *WARRANTED WATCHES*, conſiſting of horizontal, capp'd and jewel'd Gold Watches, with ſeconds, of ſuperior workmanſhip and elegance; alſo capp'd and jewel'd and plain Gold Watches; capp'd & jewell'd, capp'd, ſeconds, day of the month, and plain Silver Watches; eight day & chamber Clocks; elegant French Clocks with marble frames; eight day and thirty hour, braſs works, &c.

Decembet 22, 1796. d2m

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## CAUTION.

WHEREAS very large and heavy debts are juſtly due and owing from meſſrs. *Blair M'Clenachan* and *Patrick Moore*, of the city of Philadelphia, merchants, trading under the firm of *Blair M'Clenachan and P. Moore*, and from *Blair M'Clenachan* in his ſeparate capacity; to which, by the laws of the land, all the joint as well as ſeparate property of the ſaid Gentlemen, is, and ought to be, liable. And whereas it is clearly and ſatisfactorily aſcertained, that mr. *Blair M'Clenachan*, of the ſaid firm, has conveyed away to mr. *John H. Huſton*, his ſon-in-law, to his daughter, miſs *M'Clenachan*, and to his ſon, *George M'Clenachan*, ſeveral large and valuable real eſtates, as well as conſiderable perſonal property, in the city and county of Philadelphia, in the county of Lancaſter, in the county of New-Caſtle on Delaware, and elſewhere, with a view, as it is apprehended, to defeat the Creditors in the recovery of their juſt debts.—This is, therefore, to forewarn all perſons whomſoever, againſt the purchaſe from the ſaid grantees, or either of them, of any portion of the ſaid real or perſonal property, as the moſt vigorous meaſures will without delay be taken to render the ſame liable to the juſt demands of the Creditors.

By order of the Creditors.

*Thomas Fitzſimons,*
*Philip Nicklin,*
*Iſaac Wharton,*
*William M'Murtrie,* } Committee.
*Samuel W. Fiſher,*

Philadelphia, December 17th, 1796. 20th.§

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## *TO THE PUBLIC.*

THE caution introduced into the public prints, warning all perſons againſt purchaſing from the grantees of Blair M'Clenachan, any portion of the large, real and perſonal eſtates he conveyed away to his ſon-in-law and to his children was the reſult of a deliberation had upon the ſubject by a general and numerous meeting of the creditors as well of Blair M'Clenachan and P. Moore as of Blair M'Clenachan individually. It was no more than an execution of that truſt confided in the ſubſcribers by thoſe creditors: a ſtep which it would have been a breach of duty and honor in them to have omitted. The very ſtatement of the fact therefore muſt diſpel the imputation that it was either "precipitate or vindictive." It originated in a deſire to ſecure the property of the debtor as a fund for the payment of his juſt debts. It was ſanctioned by the advice of council as a meaſure *neceſſary* to the ſafety of the creditors. If the advertiſement has been injurious to Mr. M'Clenachan he owes that injury to his own unjuſtifiable conduct, not to the ſubſcribers who have merely publiſhed the truth in terms as mild as the fact would admit, and who mean to inveſtigate in a high court of juſtice the validity of thoſe purchaſes of which Mr. M'Clenachan ſo confidently ſpeaks.

The ſubſcribers therefore are bound by a ſenſe of duty to the creditors in general to repeat their caution againſt purchaſing of thoſe grantees or either of them, and to extend the terms of it to a purchaſe from any other perſons (if ſuch there be) to whom Mr. M'Clenachan may have made ſimilar conveyances.

(Signed) T. FITZSIMONS,
P. NICKLIN,
ISAAC WHARTON,
WILLIAM M'MURTRIE,
SAMUEL W. FISHER.

Philad. Dec. 21, 1796.

☞ Thoſe printers who have been requeſted to publiſh the firſt CAUTION, are deſired to publiſh this alſo.

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## Waſhington Canal Lottery,

No. I.

WHEREAS the State of Maryland has authoriſed the underwritten, to raiſe twenty-ſix thouſand, two hundred, and fifty dollars, for the purpoſe of cutting a Canal through the City of Waſhington, from th Potomac to the Eaſtern Branch Harbour.

The following is the SCHEME of No. I.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Viz | 1 Prize of | 20,000 dollars, | 20,000 |
| | 1 ditto | 10,000 | 10,000 |
| | 7 laſt drawn Tickets, each | 5,000 | 35,000 |
| | 6 ditto | 1,000 | 6,000 |
| | 10 ditto | 400 | 4,000 |
| | 20 ditto | 100 | 2,000 |
| | 55 ditto | 50 | 2,750 |
| | 5750 ditto | 12 | 69,008 |
| | To be raiſed for the Canal, | | 26,250 |
| 5850 Prizes, | | | 175,000 |
| 11650 Blanks, not two to a prize. | | | |
| 17500 Tickets, at Ten Dollars, | | | 175,000 |

☞ The Commiſſioners have taken the Securities required by the aforeſaid act for the punctual payment of the prizes.

The drawing of this Lottery will commence, without delay, as ſoon as the Tickets are ſold, of which timely notice will be given.

Such prizes as are not demanded in ſix months after the drawing is finiſhed, ſhall be conſidered as relinquiſhed for the benefit of the Canal, and appropriated accordingly.

(Signed) NOTLEY YOUNG,
DANIEL CARROLL, of D
LEWIS DEBLOIS,
GEORGE WALKER,
WM. M. DUNCANSON,
THOMAS LAW,
JAMES BARRY.

City of Waſhington, Feb. 11. §

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## Horſes taken in,

*For the Winter Seaſon,*

And fed on clover hay at the Subſcribers place, 12 miles on the Briſtol Road, where good ſtabling is provided, and great care will be taken of them

*William Bell.*

Nov. 23. mwf2wmthtf.

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## DANCING SCHOOL.

WILLIAM M'DOUGALL will open his ſchool on Monday the 31ſt inſt. at ten o'clock in the morning, at his

*Elegant New Ball Rooms,*

In Fourth, between Cheſnut and Walnut Streets.

Hours of tuition for young ladies, from 10 to 1 o'clock on Mondays, Wedneſday, and Friday mornings; and for young gentlemen from 6 to 9 o'clock on the evenings o the ſame days.

In addition to a number of new cotillions, he means to introduce a variety of Scotch Reels.

Note. The firſt practiſing ball to be on Tueſday evening, the firſt of November, and to be continued every Tueſday, during the ſeaſon.

For terms, &c, enquire at his houſe, No. 134, Market-ſtreet.

Oct. 17. tthſ

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## A Manufactory FOR SALE.

A Valuable SOAP and CANDLE Manufactory, ſituate in a convenient part of the city; the works almoſt new, on an entirely original conſtruction, and built of the beſt materials, and may be ſet to work immediately. Perſons who wiſh to purchaſe, are requeſted to apply at No 273, South Second Street. September 13. tf

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## Twenty Guineas Reward.

RANAWAY from the ſubſcriber on the 23d October, a Dark MULATTO BOY, named MOSES; 21 years old; about 5 feet 8 inches high; had on a mixed green coat, with a green velvet cape and oval yellow buttons; a ſtriped veſt; a pair of dark ſpotted pantaloons, and whole boots much worn. It is probable he may change his name and dreſs. He has been accuſtomed to driving a carriage, and waiting. The above reward will be paid for ſecuring him ſo that the ſubſcriber may get him again, and if brought home all reaſonable charges paid by

*Robins Chamberlaine.*

Eaſton, Maryland, Nov. 10. 14 §1m2awtf

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## Le Breton,

*SURGEON-DENTIST,*

Pupil of the celebrated Mr. Dubois, late Dentiſt to the King and Royal Family of France, member of the College and Academy of Surgeons at Paris,

Keeps a complete aſſortment of every thing neceſſary to be uſed for the

### Preſervation of the Mouth and Teeth.

Patent Mineral Teeth, and Human & Ivory Teeth; Dentrifice in powder; Opiate; exceellent Elixir for ſweetening the mouth and preſerving the teeth—he alſo furniſhes Bruſhes and ſoft Sponges.

*** He lives in Cheſnut-ſtreet, No. 135, above Fourth-ſtreet.

November 26. tts

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## SAMUEL RICHARDET

RESPECTFULLY informs the Gentlemen Merchants, that he has this day opened the CITY TAVERN and MERCHANTS COFFEE HOUSE in the city of Philadelphia.

The Subſcription Room will be furniſhed with all the daily papers publiſhed in Philadelphia, New-York, Boſton, Baltimore, together with thoſe of the principal commercial cities of Europe—They will be regularly filed and none permitted to be taken away on any account.

Tea, Coffee, Soupes, Jellies, Ice Creams, and a variety of French Liquors; together with the uſual refreſhments, will at all times be procured at the bar.

Gentlemen may depend on being accommodated with the choiceſt of Wines, Spirituous Liquors, and the moſt approved Malt Liquors from London and other breweries.

The Larder will be ſupplied with the prime and earlieſt productions of the Seaſon.

Large and ſmall Parties, or ſingle Gentlemen, may be accommodated with Breakfaſts, Dinners, or Suppers, at hours moſt convenient to themſelves—a cold Collation is regularly kept for conveniency, the Bill of Fare to be had at the bar.

The Lodging Rooms will be completely furniſhed, and the utmoſt attention paid to cleanlineſs, and every other requiſite.

☞ SAMUEL RICHARDET will be happy to receive, and execute the commands of his Friends, and the Public at large; and with gratitude for their favours, he pledges himſelf that nothing on his part ſhall be wanting to preſerve that patronage with which he has been ſo diſtinguiſhingly honored.

Philadelphia. April 19. mwf

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## Treaſury Department,

*September* 28, 1796.

NOTICE is hereby given, that propoſals will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Treaſury until the expiration of the firſt day of March next enſuing, for the ſupply of all rations which may be required for the uſe of the United States, from the firſt day of June, 1797, to the thirty-firſt day of May, 1798, both days incluſive, at the places and within the diſtricts hereafter mentioned, viz. At Oſwego; at Niagara; at Paeſque Iſle; at Sanduſky Lake, and on Sanduſky River; at Detroit; at Michilimackinac; at Fort-Franklin; at Pittſburgh; at Cincinnati; at Fort-Hamilton; at Fort St. Clair; at Fort-Jefferſon; at Grenville; at Picque Town and Loramies Store; at Fort Adams; at Fort Wayne; at Fort Defiance; at any place below Fort Defiance on the Miami River to Lake Erie; at Fort Steuben; at Fort Maſſac; at any place from Fort Maſſac to the ſouth boundary of the United States on the river Miſſiſippi; at Fort Knox; at Ouiatanon.

If ſupplies ſhall be required for any poſts or places not mentioned in this notice, all ſuch ſupplies ſhall be furniſhed at prices proportioned to thoſe to be paid at the poſts before recited, or as may be hereafter agreed on between the United States and the Contractor.

The rations to be ſupplied are to conſiſt of the following articles, viz.

One pound two ounces of bread or flour.

One pound two ounces of beef, or fourteen ounces of pork or bacon.

Half a gill of rum, brandy or whiſkey.

One quart and half a pint of ſalt. } per hundred rations
Two quarts of Vinegar,
Two pounds of Soap,
One pound of Candles,

The rations are to be furniſhed in ſuch quantities, as that there ſhall at all times during the ſaid term, be ſufficient for the conſumption of the troops at Michilimackinac, Detroit, Niagara, and Oſwego, for the term of ſix months in advance, and at each of the other poſts, for the term of at leaſt three months in advance, in good and wholeſome proviſions, if the ſame ſhall be required. It is to be underſtood, that the Contractor is to be at the expence and riſk of iſſuing the ſupplies to the troops at each poſt, and that all loſſes ſuſtained by the depredations of an enemy, or by means of the troops of the United States, ſhall be paid for at the price of the articles captured or deſtroyed, on the depoſitions of two or more perſons of creditable characters, and the certificate of a commiſſioned officer, aſcertaining the circumſtances of the loſs, and the amount of the articles for which compenſation ſhall be claimed

OLIVER WOLCOTT,
Secretary of the Treaſury.

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## Waſhington Lottery.

TICKETS, warranted undrawn, may be purchaſed or exchanged for prizes, at the Office, No. 147, Cheſnut-ſtreet, where a correct Numerical Book is kept for public inſpection. Alſo Canal Lottery Tickets for ſale or exchanged for prizes drawn in the Waſhington Lottery, of which the 50th and 51ſt days returns are received.

☞ The Buſineſs of a Broker carried on as uſual.

*** A SHARE in the NEW THEATRE to be ſold on reaſonable terms. December 29. ttst

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## James M'Alpin, Taylor,

*No.* 3, *South Fourth ſtreet,*

RETURNS his grateful acknowledgments to his Friends and the Public for their liberal encouragement, and begs leave to ſolicit a continuance of their favors.

He has on hand an extenſive aſſortment of the

*Moſt Faſhionable GOODS,*

And of the beſt quality, ſuitable for the ſeaſon.

At this ſhop Gentlemen can be furniſhed with the beſt materials, and have them made up in the neateſt and moſt Faſhionable manner, and on the ſhorteſt notice. He will thankfully receive any orders, and pay a prompt and punctual attention to them.

November 10. ws

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## TO BE SOLD,

*A LEASE for ſeven years, from the 25th March next, in the capital and beautiful FARM, called*

## PROSPECT-HILL,

Situated within one quarter of a mile from the Brandywine Mills, and half a mile from the borough of Wilmington.

THE dwelling houſe is built of ſtone, two ſtories high, genteely finiſhed, and contains four handſome rooms on a floor, beſides an entry, with capital garrets, and convenient cellars. It is generally thought to command the moſt agreeable proſpect of the Delaware, from the ſource of that river to the Capes. This proſpect is greatly embelliſhed by a full view of a vaſt body of meadow, through which the Chriſtiana and Brandywine creeks are ſeen winding in beautiful meanders. Near the houſe are a Kitchen, a ſpacious hone ſtable and hay loft, a barn, a carriage houſe, milk-houſe, &c. and a well of as pure water as any on the continent. The garden contains an acre and quarter of land, abounding with fruit, and particularly with peach trees, of the very beſt kind, brought from Maryland, and in full bearing. There is, moreover, on the place, a young apple orchard begining to bear, and ſeveral old trees that produce abundantly, beſides cherry and other ornamental trees, in great numbers. The farm conſiſts of near ſixty acres of land, of good quality, and clear of incumbrances, except taxes, twenty of which are now in excellent clover and timothy, and ten more will be ready for ſowing next ſpring. A reſidence of nearly 8 years has convinced the ſubſcriber that the ſituation is remarkably healthy. The great poſt road from Philadelphia to the Southward runs within ſeveral yards of the houſe. In a word, the beauties and convenience of this ſituation cannot be enumerated in an advertiſement, and when examined, will probably command the attention of any perſon who is deſirous of living at one of the moſt elegant country ſeats on the continent. The purchaſer may enter on the premiſes next ſpring, or perhaps, this fall, if application be immediately made to Doctor NICHOLAS WAY, in Philadelphia, to Doctor WHARTON, on the premiſes, or, in his abſence, to Mr. GEORGE TRUITT, in Wilmington.

A quantity of excellent Hay, Grain in the ground, ſome Stock, &c. may be had by the purchaſer at the time of ſale.

Nov. 7 codtf

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## City of Waſhington.

SCHEME *of the* LOTTERY, No. II,

*FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE*

## FEDERAL CITY.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| A magnificent dwelling-houſe, | 20,000 dollars, & caſh 30,000, are | | 50,000 |
| 1 | ditto | 15,000 & caſh 25,000 | 40,000 |
| 1 | ditto | 15,000 & caſh 15,000 | 30,000 |
| 1 | ditto | 10,000 & caſh 10,000 | 20,000 |
| 1 | ditto | 5,000 & caſh 5,000 | 10,000 |
| 1 | ditto | 5,000 & caſh 5,000 | 10,000 |
| 1 | caſh prize of | | 10,000 |
| 2 | do. | 5,000 each, are | 10,000 |
| 10 | do. | 1,000 | 10,000 |
| 20 | do. | 500 | 10,000 |
| 00 | do. | 100 | 10,000 |
| 200 | do. | 50 | 10,000 |
| 400 | do. | 25 | 10,000 |
| 1,000 | do. | 20 | 20,000 |
| 15,000 | do. | 10 | 150,000 |
| 16,739 Prizes. | | | |
| 33,261 Blanks. | | | |
| 50,000 | Tickets, at Eight Dollars, | | 400,000 |

N. B. To favour thoſe who may take a quantity of Tickets, the prize of 40,000 dollars will be the LAST drawn ticket, and the 30,000 the LAST but ONE:

And approved notes, ſecuring payment in either money or prizes, in ten days after drawing, will be received for any number not leſs than 30 tickets.

This Lottery will afford an elegant ſpecimen of the private buildings to be erected in the City of Waſhington—Two beautiful deſigns are already ſelected for the entire fronts on two of the public ſquares; from theſe prawings it is propoſed to erect two centre and four corner buildings, as ſoon as poſſible after this lottery is ſold, and to convey them, when complete, to the fortunate adventurers, in the manner deſcribed in the ſcheme for the Hotel Lottery. A nett deduction of five per cent. will be made to defray the neceſſary expenſes of printing, &c. and the ſurplus will be made a part of the fund intended for the National Univerſity, to be erected within the city of Waſhington.

The Drawing will commence as ſoon as the tickets are old off.—The money prizes will be payable in thirty days after it is finiſhed; and any prizes for which fortunate numbers are not produced within twelve months after the drawing is cloſed, are to be conſidered as given towards the fund for the Univerſity; it being determined to ſettle the whole buſineſs in a year from the ending of the drawing, and to take up the bonds given as ſecurity.

The real ſecurities given for the payment of the Prizes, are held by the Preſident and two Directors of the Bank of Columbia, and are valued at more than half the amount of the lottery.

The twenty four gentlemen who by appointment of the late Commiſſioners aſſiſted in the management of the Hotel Lottery are requeſted to undertake this arduous talk a ſecond time on behalf of the public; a ſufficient number of theſe having kindly accepted, it is hoped that the friends to a National Univerſity and the other federal objects may continue to favor the deſign.

By accounts received from the different parts of the Continent as well as from Europe, where the tickets have been ſent for ſale, the public are aſſured that the drawing will ſpeedily commence, and that the caution unavoidably neceſſary to inſure a ſafe diſpoſal of the tickets, has rendered the ſhort ſuſpenſion indiſpenſable.

*SAMUEL BLODGET.*

☞ Tickets may be had at the Bank of Columbia; of James Weſt & Co. Baltimore; of Peter Gilman, Boſton; of John Hopkins, Richmond; and of Richard Wells, Cooper's Ferry. co

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PRINTED BY JOHN FENNO,
—No. 119—
CHESNUT-STREET.
[Price Eight Dollars per Annum.]